FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Acad my of Stunt .- Statut Mater, Ac. Booth's The tree Humply Dumply. Bods a New Thomier. To Brys Mishy. Fifth Avenue The tree-te Petite Smith.

Theatre Co Ique Muligin Guard Surprise, Tany Pastor's Theatre-Canal Beat Pinafere, Matines. Tues Hall-Turn Versin Pair ll los Square Theatre—The Two Orphans, Wallack's Theatre—How She Loves Him,

WI dane Theatre-St Stocant.

Stealthily Seeking a Nomination. For a long time it was given out as very doubtful whether Gen. Grant would "consent" to take the office of President again. He had been cutertained by the crowned heads of the Oid World, and it seemed a little questionable, according to the representations of his followers, whether he would condescend again to become the mere Presi-

and no hereditary tenure of office, Finally, Mr. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, his cunning manager, caused it to be announced that while GRANT would not become a competitor for the nomination, he would not de-

dent of a free people, with no royal title

pline it if tendered to him. Then the talk was all about nominating him at the opening of the Convention and by accineration.

All that has gone by now. A great change has taken place. The question has become serious whether he can be nominated at all, even by the shrewdest tactics. The popular feeling is manifestly against him. And now what do we behold?

This proud despiser of common men and common methods, this puffed-up military despot who was always expressing his contempt for politicians, is no longer above the tricks of the trade he has engaged in. He plans his visit to Texas so as to have it at the exact time of the Republican Convention in that State to choose delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. It was very doubtful whether GRANT delegates would be sent. And GRANT hoped by his presence in the State and the parade that would be made over it to influence the choice in his favor.

So now the great chieflain figures as an office seeker, on a level with the other office seckers he has so long affected to despise!

What It Costs to Take a Hand in the Ironclad Game.

The estimates for the British navy for the year 1880-81 have lately been issued. They are interesting because they give us an idea of what it costs to keep up a first-class such monstrous expense, and when the changes and advances in naval constructions compel a power which has the ambition to possess a navy with all the modern improvements, to go on building new vessels, no matter how many it has on hand.

The estimates are less than for any previous year of Lord Beaconspield's administration, owing to the large sums spent on the navy out of the war grant of twenty-five millions of dollars during the Zulu excitement; but still they aggregate over \$52,-000,000. This is the cost of keeping up the British navy in a time of profound peace so far as naval operations are concerned, in a year when circumstances make it less than usual, and under a system of administration which secures the honest outlay of

the money. The Government bought several powerful though they were purchased practically pairs ever since, and much more money must be spent on them. Besides, one new ironciad is to be commenced at Chatham and two each at Pembroke and Portsmouth, and the total number of vessels to be built at the Government dock yards will be 12 arfirms will be given the construction of 22 small steam vessels and 56 torpedo boats. But the money included in the estimates will only start or partially finish all these ships. They will eat up much more in their construction alone, to say nothing of the

cost of their armament. Meanwhile the Inflexible is still incomplete, and its design is a subject of controversy, while Italy is building huge monitors which put her in the background. She will cost hard on four millions of dollars, and was planned to distance everything in the friend, the representative of the very worst way of ironelad construction; but now before she is done, not only is she beaten in armor and armament, but naval critics are even contending that she is built on unsound and dangerous principles.

Despite the enormous expenditures on the British navy and the constant additions to its so suddenly and so madly in love with force, with its breathless competition in the | Kerns as to confirm him out of hand, and ironelad race from the time of the Warrior to snub Mr. WALLACE in that unprecedent to the Inflexible, Sir Spencen Robinson in the Nineteenth Century confesses that even when all the vascale how under way are done, England will have only eight ironclads of the first class, and twelve of the second class; and the number of unarmored vessels adapted for cruising and derending English commerce on the high seas is not much over twenty. And of these irouclads the majority are rather experimental ships than approved constructions, while new vessels on the stocks are getting ready, if neces-

sary, to blow a hole through the best of them With these facts before us, facts which clearly demonstrate the enormous cost of huge ironelad constructions, and their rapid changes, so that the new ships of to-day may be made obsolete to-morrow, Congress is asked to take a hand in the ruinous competition! And it proposes to begin by patching up our old double-turreted monitors.

How Will He Do It? Mr. John Kelly candidly gives out that he will not consent to remain in the Democratic party unless he is permitted to dictate its candidates; he is irreconcilable on any other terms. He is willing to lend the immense moral force of his presence and qualified countenance to the Convention, but if a majority should prefer candidates to whom he is individually opposed, he will withdraw, oppose the ticket, and, of course, cast in with GRANT and the CONKLING-CAMERON

But how is John Kelly going to exercise his alleged power to defeat the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention? Will be himself run for the Presidency to elect GRANT, as he ran for Governor last fall to elect Con-NELL? But there is no other way for it. He would hardly venture to ask the Tammany Demograpy to vote directly for GRANT and a third term; and indeed that would be foolish when he could serve the Republicans so much better by stepping into the breach as should be released from the despotic control of

the Tammany candidate, against the duly nominated Democratic candidate. In either ease Tammany Hall would thenceforth cease to exist as a political power. It would figure for a brief moment as an attenuated tall to the Republican kite, and then become what the Chicago Times would call a "putrid reminiscence." Whether successful or unsuccessful in the election, this organization would have rendered itself equally infamous

and powerless. But when Mr. KELLY comes to survey his detail for this forlorn hope, we imagine that even he will look upon his thinned and despondent files with some dismay. Where are the offices and patronage which Tammany threw away in the last suicidal adventure? Where the discipline, and where the cohesive power of principle and common purpose, which belong to a great party in a national contest? For these the shameful dole paid over in secrecy by the managers of the GRANT machine, like the hire of the Hessian contingent from the royal treasury, will form but a poor substitute

Kerns A Mystery.

It is said that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has applied to a detective agency for a detail to unravel the mystery of the confirmation of KEENS. How it ever could have happened, it is just impossible to imagine.

KERNS had been a very bad Marshal. He had appointed as many as eight hundred special deputy ruffians to knock down and drag out Democrats at the election of 1878, and had even carried his partisanship so far as to concentrate the majority of them in the only Democratic Congress district in the city, which happened to be Speaker RANDALL'S. KERNS, in fact, was a Ring man. He was more than suspected of a partiality for Senator Camenon, and there was reason to believe that Senator CAMERON would be willing to have him in office in November next, when it might be agreeable to have some more deputies appointed at the rate of five dollars a day out of the public treasury for a period of ten days together. But HAYES, who occupies Mr. TILDEN's office, and is a civil service reformer, hearing that Kenns was a Ring man, a wicked partisan, a Cameronian, and generally bad, promised to appoint Geonge H. STUART; and thereupon immediately appointed Kerns.

When Senator WALLACE, who is unhanpily the only Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, heard of this, he was incensed beyond measure. He more than half believed that it was done at the behest of his remorseless enemy, Cameron, who would stop at nothing to crush the remains of the Democratic party in Philadelphia, and he accordingly came down on KERNS in all his righteous wrath. When he thought of the Speaker struggling, in that lone Democratic district, with a horde of Republican strikers on Federal pay, under the skilful direction of KERNS and CAMERON, he was so mad that he could hardly contain himself. He rained indignant letters upon the Judiciary Committee, advising them that Kenns was may in these times when war ships are of a miscreant of the darkest dye; that his confirmation would disgrace the Senate; that he represented the very worst elements of Philadelphia politics; and that he usually carried on his pay roll, as his trusted deputies, whole gangs of roughs, ballot-box stuffers, and repeaters, many of whom had but recently completed their political education in the several penitentiaries of the Commonwealth. He also sent in the testimony taken by his investigating committee, and a superb speech he had himself made on the general subject of KERNS's villainies and delinquencies.

But with all this, KERNS was too much for him. Under ordinary circumstances, Mr. WALLACE could have defeated in this Democratic Senate almost any Pennsylvania appointment. But KERNS was so slick and slippery that, somehow or another, he never could get a right hold on him; he fronclads out of the twenty-five millions just cluded him like an eel. Thus the convoted during the war excitement; but test went on for weeks, Mr. WALLACE, meanwhile, weeping salt tears over the situation of the Democratic party of Philaof them have been under alteration and re- | delphia, and of RANDALL, in case KERNS should be confirmed. It really seemed as if Mr. Kenns had so endeared himself to the Democratic Senators of other States by the manner in which he conducted Pennsylvania elections, that it was no use to say anything against him; and they just mored and 29 unarmored; and to private rushed in and confirmed him over the unanimous protest of the Democratic press, of the Speaker and Congressmen, and, worst of all, over the head of poor Mr. WALLACE, who had evidently lost, for that fatal day only, we hope, every particle of the great influence he had been supposed to

have with his fellow Senators. It is certainly one of the saddest cases on record. The Democratic Senate turned squarely around upon the only Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania; ignored and insulted him by confirming Mr. Cameron's class in Philadelphia; and in doing so vioisted all the traditions and courtesies of the Senate. It would be an actual relief if Mr. PINKERTON, or some other shrewd detective, would take hold of the matter, and let us know how it was that the Senate fell and cruel fashion.

" My Er_pire."

"My empire," spys Queen Victoria, in her speen any uncing the dissolution of

Parliament 'My "inpire" is the phrase by which Gen. GRAY,T hopes one day to describe the United States of America.

Then FLED, the Prince Imperial, can inlulas the wish he recently expressed in Mexico to put people who approach his august sire too irreverently in the guard house; and the Lieutenaut-General of the Army of the United States can repeat in GRANT'S listening ear his recent advice, more forcible than elegant, in regard to presumptuous subjects: " Tell them to go to

The House started in for a third day's quarrel over Mr. Townsmend's bill, which had een referred to the wrong committee, seemingly with a vigor that characterizes the begin ning of a contest, not the end. But the end was reached toward evening, and the bill was consigned to the Ways and Means Committee where it should have been sent in the first place. The House found time to do nothing more. The Senate worked away on the calendar, without touching bills of importance. Mr. Camenon renewed his resolution of a year ago for a commission to inquire into the regulation

Congress will do well to scrutinize through ts committees very cautiously any fresh legislation for Alaska. We have shamefully disregarded the provisions of the treaty for the just government of that Territory and the protecion of the lives and property of late Russian subjects. On one occasion, it will be re-ollected. the inhabitants were forced to appeal to the commander of a British cruiser for security against a threatened massacre. It is very important that the stipulations of the treaty should be observed, and that the Territory

the Trensury Department, which, so far as Alaska is concerned, is only another name for the Seal Ring, with its fraudulent lease of the islands. At the same time, there is no occasion for setting up a costly and cumbersome government over a few hundred civilized juhabitants

The winds of March are not popular, but there are few natural agencies more useful in their effects. How the city air was purished by the fanning that it received vesterday and on Wednesday! It has been shown that the at mosphere over great cities is poliuted for hun drede of feet above the roofs. The March winds sweep away the accumulated impurities that have been poured into the air of this city during the winter from thousands of confined and overcrowded tenements, and bring in pure, cold air from the sen and the mountains. This winnowing effect of the wind was visible year terday in the deep, unbroken blue of the heavens, that was very grateful to the eye, and that seemed to possess some of the beneficent properties that Gog. PLEASONTON ascribed to his blue glass. A windy March is an excellent preparation for the hot season that those who read the secrets of the climate in the sun's spots say is at hand.

It is not so very long ago that Christman was hardly observed at all here. To-day Good Friday will be very generally observed in this city. The Stock, Mining, Cotton, and other Exchanges will close their doors, and one theatre in town gives no performance. The United States Senate has adjourned for the day. What would the Pilgrim Fathers say to this?

The wonderful exhibition which revived the hopes of the stockholders in KEELY's motor, the other day, turns out to be by no means incredible. A small tube, eighteen feet long, was charged with what KEELY calls his vapor, and its force set what he calls a vibratory engine vibrating for an hour. There is nothing preternatural about that performance, especially if the engine was a toy engine. To a Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Times KEELY explained that he "found by accident" the new sort of engine he wanted. This lucky discovery occupies a space only about four feet square, and all the machinery is contained in a cylinder as big as an ordinary drum. "The negative and positive motions are nearly equal," and when they are exactly so, "the KEELEY motor will be complete." The same correspondent saw an 18-inch wheel made to revolve by connection with a charged "generator" that was only six feet long by ten feet wide and five feet high. About July I a circular saw is to be publicly turned round-five drops of water will be used, and ten cords of wood sawed. But "the apparatus," said Mr. Keely, "will be in use some twenty years before the thing is fully understood." Meanwhile Mr. KEELY proposes "at least a year of lecturing to demonstrate the secret of this generator and engine"—which is a gloomy prospect for the public. The time is ripe now for putting KEELY motor stock on the market, since almost anything will beem new, and the less there is known about it the boomier it is.

The unhesitating backing given by Prof. GEO. F. BARKER, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, to the claims of the Edison electric light, cannot fail to produce an impression in the scientific world. Hitherto the general tone of American scientific men about this invention has been skeptical, while that of European experts has been satirical. But the name of Prof. BARKER is an admitted power in American science. He is Professor of Physics in the University of Pennsylvania; he is President of the American Institute; and the Society before which he made his remarkable statement, the Franklin Institute, is one of the most famous in the country, especially in regard to practical applications of science. His lecture, too, was in the nature of a report, made after a protracted and exhaustive series of tests applied to Edison's apparatus at Menlo Park, in conducting which three other professors had joined him. His demonstrations of the practi cability of the Edison light, and of its far greater cheapness than gaslight, he pronounced to be beyond doubt. Words so emphatic and unqualified from such puthority. after such an investigation, in regard to the success of the Entson light, will be likely to create a sensation among men of science.

There came under the ocean yesterday in formation which, if true, is calculated to make glad the hearts of the friends of temperance and reform. It was nothing less than the report that BISMARCK had given up beer drinking, and that M. GAMBETTA had renounced cigars. To be sure, these eminent statesmen made this sacrifice at the commands of their physicians, but that fact may be used by the Gouggs and Trasks with immense advantage What a picture an athletic temperance lecturer with a robust imagination might draw of the man who controls the destinies of Germany. slowly but surely, thus becoming totally unfit to carry on the affairs of State merely because he drank too much liquor. And then a moral can be pointed, showing what an iron will-such as BISMARCK is supposed to possess—can do when pitted against the demon Drink. What effect his sudden reformation will have upon the brewers of Prussia is not yet made public; but there is a point beyond which he cannot go with impunity.

Under the new arrangements for the Czar's Winter Palace, five officers of the imperial Guard have been appointed for each floor. But who will guard the Gurad?

LE Duc is probably beat ing again, as the House Committee on Priging has just adopted resolutions authorizing the printing of 300,000 copies of the A ricultural Reports of 1879, besides 20,000, copies of another agricultural report. T aese documents should not be used by r coivers to light fires with, but during the resent price of paper should be carefully put aside and sold to the puip mili.

Nashville offers \$100 for the best ode, not to exceed 100 lines, on her 100th anniversary, to be celebrated April 24. This may furnish a poem worthy of the occasion. The bards should

preen their feathers for a poetic flight. The present may possibly turn out to be a great year for Americans who love to look at princes. Two of the sons of the Prince of Walls will, it is thought, visit Canada this summer, and they will perhaps cross the line to our side. That in turn may render it more probable that Princess Louise and her husband will also visit the States this year. It is already announced that Prince LEOPOLD's intended tour will probably include America, So. it may not only rain but pour princes and prin-

The usual preliminary wrangle concern ing the coming pedestrian contest has begun. It is bad enough to have to undergo the humor of a walking match, but when there is added a talking match it is too much.

The Davenport Investigation.

The Senatorial investigation of John I. Daven sort and the election arrests of 1878 was resumed in come 106, in the Post Office Building, yesterday morn-ing. Senator Wallace was Chairman. The decisions of nedges Biatchford and Friedman in regard to the validity maturalization rerificates of 1878 were threed on operior with the mounts and ventilers of the virinor of Elections for 1878, man Horse, Clerk of the Superior Court, testified the metralized were in this city had inversed James 1870. If was mostly composed to distribute were in the control of the internalized were haven hat then were 25-2-20 persone in the city who would be natified to vote in 1982.

The Senate to Observe Good Friday.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Mr. Edmunds moved that when the Sensiv adiourn neday, It be to meet on Menday next, to-nedrow being doed Friday Mr. Davis of West Virginia-There is a good deal of es seriore the signate, and, unless there is some spelie gave the reason; to-morrow is Good

They is I did not hear that.

Reveals We adjourn over a day in honor of a great
of solr own time. Let us do as much to honor the
when the Circulan world commemorates as that or our Saxbor.
I will draw the objection of Mr. Edmunds Was spect to.

UNITE AGAINST GRANTISM

The Presidential election will decide the political complexion of the next House of Representatives, now held by the Democrats, with only a slim and uncertain majority. If the elements opposed to the Republican party had united at the last Congressional elections, the combined opposition would occupy forty-two additional seats in the present House, while the Republicans would have gained an additional member in North Carolina by a union of

their rival factions in the Second District. The figures to illustrate these results are in structive, and worthy of serious attention, in view of their bearing upon the Presidency, Whether the lesson which they teach will be ap preciated remains to be seen.

Here are the returns from forty-three districts in thirteen Northern and one Southern State: First District. Fourth District. 15,171 (Leach (D.). 10,529 Republican manority COLORESDO. 14,294 Childs (G.). 12,000 Republican majority. Bigth District Eighth District. 11,271 Steam (N.). 4,922 Republican minority. Ninth District, 10.543 NeKentan (S.) 2,740 9.862 Republican minority, 2,008 Tenth District. Marsh (R.) Phelps (D.

Fourtrenth Distrect. 13.648 Harrer (N.) 4.651 .11,527 Republican minority, 2,480 Pielseenth Dub let. INDIANA.
Find Principt.
13,929 Do Brufler (N.).
13,029 Republican unit 15.508 Templeton (N.), 10.510 Republican min Touth District. 15.66: Skinner (N.). 18,40e: Republican in Electeth District, 15.547 Mass (N.). 17,100 Republican inducity. Thirteenth District. MAINE. First District. Second Dat. bt. 11.434 Case (N.) Buth District MICHIGAN. Fifth District. 5.683 Comstock (G). 5.488 Republican miner ty. St. 5 (Jan. 18.

18.456 | Mend. (L.)

15.546 | Republican minority

5.361

Result Project

11.008 | Mullery (G.)

8.560 | Republican minority

1.317 Eighth District. 11.003 Hopt 01.) S. 6.70 D.71 Republican minority. 7.07: NEW DIMPHUME. NEW PERSON. 14.934 Grascup (G.) 0.975 6,215 Republican minority. 1,176 NEW YORK. Sere the Invited.

Fourteenth Descript. 15,377/O ne (G.). 10,180/Sepublican minority. Toronty third District. Spriggs (D Toronty-winth Instruct. 14.43 Requiremt (G.). 8.174 louise Republican minority. 4,704 The rivels District. 12 000 Brown Gt 10 007 Bepalitical minority

9.602 Harris I. R.J. 3.984 10,404 Democratic minority. 2,600 PENNSTLYANIA. 0 Faurteenth Destrict Statesonth District. Eighteenth District. Toronto second Iristrict. 7,200 Rer shean minerity. 5,618 Tier as Smith District. endennin de Toroty Afthe District. Turniy sigh Public.

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In some of these districts stiff-necked Bourbons preferred defeat with a regular Democrat to success with a moderate National or Independent, who would have voted with the majority in the House nine times out of ten. Alexander Campbell of Llinois did this in the Fortyfourth Congress, and was defeated at the last election as a candidate in the Sixth District, when he could have been chosen but for the obstinacy of a Bourbon aspirant, who could not

possibly be elected. In other districts third candidates were paid to stay in the field, in order to prevent the opposition from uniting. And in some cases they were put up by Republicans to draw off votes from the Nationals. Applying the same princi-ple to the Democrats, there are nineteen districts which the opposing elements, if united would throw them into a minority. But there is little probability of any such union, as the Independents in all of them are more hostile to the Republicans than they are to the Democrats, It is thus made plain that the Independent

by uniting with the Democrats, can easily elect more than forty additional members to the next House of Representatives. An Inquiry Into Inter-State Commerce. Washington, March 25,-Mr. Cameron (Rep.

Pa.) introduced a local resolution in the Senate, to-day providing for a commission toyonsider and report who logislation is useded for the better regulation of com-merce among the States said commission to consist a three Senature, to be appointed by the President of the three Senators, to be appended by the President of the Senate: three manners of the fluines of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, and three Commissioners to be appeared by the Relative who shall strainfus the process, and linguist governey into the good information that we most law-rates after the transportation of the com-merce among the Series carried by had state after rottes, securing the rate of the source the result of the least three carried by the security of the source the result of law in the carried by the content of the first state of the angle of the carried by the security of the security of the security and to report their recommendations to the fext tongrees

A Moument for Jay Gould's Parents.

Krauston, March 25.-Jay Gould has ordered a monument to his ather and mother, who are burned at Bration's Pulls. It is to defer a grante, bearing of the base to beauty made, and on the short "John R

SENATORS WHYTE AND THURMAN

In a Little Personat Controversy Over Capt. Jonett's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The nomination of Capt. Jouett of the navy to be advanced fifteen numbers in rank to the grade of Commodors was rejected by the Senate in executive session to-day. The fight made over this nomination has been one of the flercest and most stubbornly contested of any of the session. Senator Mo-Pherson led the forces against Jouett, urging that his promotion was an injustice to other officers in the navy who would be "jumped"

officers in the navy who would be "jumped" by the proposed advancement. Capt. Jouett's friends urged unavailingly that the brave and heroic services performed by him during the war were entitled to recognition. The nomination was rejected—25 to 18.

The only episode of interest in to-day's proceedings was a tiff between Senator Whyte of Maryland and Senator Thurman. The intererposed confirmation, He said that as the Senate had unanimously repealed the law under which the nomination was made a week before the nomination was sent to the Senato, he could not see how Senators could vote for confirmation without stuitifying themselves.

Senator Whyte, who havered confirmation, said that other Senators than those who supported Capt. Jouett had on different occasions laid themselves open to the charge of stuitification. He then referred to Mr. Thurman's record on the money question, and pointed out other instances of what he termed Mr. Thurman's inconsistency.

The Senator from Ohio was smoking in the

other instances of what he termed Mr. Thurman's inconsistency.

The Senator from Ohio was smoking in the cloak room when Mr. Whyte made his attack but upon being informed of what had been said by the Senator from Maryland, Mr. Thurman entered the chamber, and, to use the expression of a Senator who winessed the scene, literally "lifted Mr. Whyte by the hair." He said that his record, he believed, would bear faverable contrast with the record of the Senator from Maryland. He denounced Mr. Whyte for attacking him in the executive session of the Senate, and said that he preferred all such charges should be made in the open Senate, where their refutation might be published to the world.

THE PRESS THE BULWARK OF LIBERTY. Speech of Senator Davis of Illinois in Senate on March 15,

Mr. President: I am charged with the duty presenting a memorial from the publishers of the incipal newspapers of Chicago, respectfully asking that be present duty of twenty per cent, on the valuation of reign unsized paper be repealed. This tax produces ittle revenue, and serves only to enlarge the profits of vanutacturers, who, enloving a monopoly, are able to

dictate their own terms to consumers.

There memorialists also ask that the duty on soda-ash, principally made abroad, and the duty on wood, straw, and all other pulp, be abelished so that the American manufacturer of paper will stand on an equal footing with his foreign competitor at the start, with the advantage of freight, insurance, ready market, and charges at tending importation on his side, as against the paper maker shroad. And lastly, they ask that the duty or type, which is virtually prohibitory, he wired out, be cause, like that on paper, it exclusively benefits a combination and serves as a protext for unreasonable prices. These propositions seem to be so plain and so just as to require se argument in their behalf. What is true of Chicago applies with equal force to the press of the whole United States, and especially to that portion of it familiarly known as the "country papers." The great metropolitan journals can take care of themselves under almost any condition of things, but that fact furnishes no good reason why they should be subjected to impost heaviest on the papers of the interior, dependent on local circulation, and analde to compete with those of the large cities. After all, it is struggling labor that has to carry the load of taxation, in whatever form it may be im-posed. The press is one of the wenders attending the growth of our institutions. In the history of the human race there is nothing comparable to this development. It is not only the bulwark of liberty, but it is the mighty popular instructor, mure beneficent and wide-reaching than any other sceney but the Christian religion, of

high it is one of the main props. Complaint is made that this power is sometimes abused, and that we in public life are too often conscriously criticosed. It will be a sad day for the republic when criti-cism upon the arts and the speech of Senators and Repesentatives shall be curbed, and a still sadder day when these arts and that speech cannot invite the sternest criticism. What food is to the body the press is to the mind. It has become a daily necessity and nourishment from the home of the rich to the cabin of the pioneer on the plains, whose brain and muscle are integral parts of the empire in the West. To make the press wholly independent and to widen its influence every restriction of

injust or unwise laws ought to be removed.
The time has come. Mr. President, when the mass of incommutates said of hure monocolies, commonly called the tariff, should be revised and adapted to the spirit of a progressive age. A young people like ours becomes restive under the shackles of old legislation passed in the confusion of civil strife or under the persuasion of selfish politics. It may not be practicable at this session to reorm the revenue system. Indeed, reputed action elsehere forbids any hope of that kind. But there should in this memorial. Only a few months aga Congress very properly swept away the obnexious duty on which are a detaston and a sourc. They bring nothing of importance into the Treasury, and they only stand as the duty on quinfue did, as an excuse for increasing the dividends of what may be described as a close corporation of

I beg leave to present the petition, being the petition of the following-named papers in the city of Chicago: The Chicago Times, Chicago Ecolog Journal, the Chicago Tribuse, Chicago Freie Press, Chicago Emperor?

Will they fing the American people into a panic, and make Grant President for the third term and afterward Emperor? Volla-Freund, Chicago Daily Telegroph, Deatsche Warte, praying that the present duty of 20 per cent, on the valuation of foreign unstred paper be repealed; also, that the duty on soda-ash, wood, straw, and other pulp be abolished, and that the duty on type be also abelished. I move the erence of the petition to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to. Becline of the Third-Term Movement.

From the Tribune. Shortly after Gen. Grant went to Cuba it betime apparent that the advocates of his nomination had made a mistake. The people who shouted for Grant in the log cities he visited and at the railway stations he passed were not thinking of the Presidency at all. In fact, they had hardly begun to consider seriously the merits of the different espirants for the Chicago nomination. Their cheers for the ex-President were not cheers for the next President. They wanted to see again the here of Vicksbarg and Appointation, who had just received such un-paralleled honors in the Old World, but that was all. As to making Gen. Grant the nominee of the Chicago Concention that was quite another matter, and was not to to settled by transbands and cannon. It involved the violation of the unbroken traditions of the country, the realing of Grant above Washington, the taking of extra hazards of defeat by furnishing the Democrats with an issue upon which they would have the aggressive and pepular side. Evidently the third-term proposition needed cautions and the rough consideration. The more the people considered it the less they favored it. Soon it secame plain that no strong popular demand for the can-lidacy of Gen. Grant existed, and that he was kept in he field only by the streamous effects of influential poli icians in control of the party machinery in New York and Pennsylvania. Canvasses made in all parts of the untry and among all classes of Republicans, from obers of State Legislatures to obscure rural voters. had the uniform result of showing a majority than two to one against the ex-President. fifths of the Republican newspapers declared against his nomination. At the same time it became manifest that the opposition to him among important elements in the Republican party did not arise from preferences for ther candidates or from fear of defeat under his leader ship, but from a settled conviction that the election of a President for a third term would be a dangerous stop in he direction of personal government. Very pronounces ntagonism of this sort came from the Germans, without whose votes no Republican nomines can carry the States of Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

From the New York Result. It does not now seem provable that the atmost efforts of the third-termers can prevail at Chicago. The rope which has been twisted by them to drag the ex-President ack into the White House proves to be a rope of sand There is open muting in the party in Pennsylvania, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Cameron will not break down his own power in that State if he attempts to control its delegation for a purpose so plainly hateful to the mass of Republican voters as is the furd term movement. In New York, the only other State whose Convention, by a grow majority, has consented to the third term, the durient is as serious as in Pennsalvania, and open remajority of their delegates to Blaine. But it is clear

What a New Jersey Preacher Said. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: The antiind term movement seems to have reached the pulpit

Perhaps be Had None to Spare. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: Capt. whate story, but I have seen to thing from him in remark to his retusing to him is the crew of the De aware hightTHE IRISH RELIEF SHIP.

Mr. Thompson's Order Directing the Depar

NAVY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1880. under El. E. Potter, Commanding Constella

Yard, New York. SIR: So soon as her cargo is on board, you will proceed in command of the Constellation to Dublin, in Ireland, and there deliver the cargo to the Herald Belief Committee for disposition at their discretion. You will make known to the committee that this carge of provisions is contributed by a few generous-hearted citizens of the United States to relieve the wants of the suffering people in Ireland, whose condition has aroused extraordinary sympathy in the American mind. Congress, in obedience to this sympathy, has directed that these donations shall be conveyed on board a national man-of-war, and I have designated the Constellation for that purpose. I am sure it will be a more agreeable duty to you to take her without her guns upon this mission of peace and benevolence than to command her upon a warlike expedition. Your visit will enable the people of Ireland to realize that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and that in this age these victories do more to create amicable relations between the people of different nationalities and to draw them closer together than the roar of battle.

When you shall have discharged the trust hereby committed to you, you will return to New York and report your arrival to the department, Very respectfully.

(Signed)

R. W. Thompson,
Secretary of the Navy. risions is contributed by a few generous-

-Wood carving is receiving especial at-

Sawyer Against Edison and Barker. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : It may have been a wise move on the part of the managers of the Edison electric light to organize a Board to report upon its merits. The not being supposed to know enough to judge

for itself, a Board is in order.

Prof. Guo. F. Barker of the University of Pennsylvania (if the newspaper accounts are correct, and I presume they are), is the head of the Board. In a locture delivered last evening in Philadelphia the Professor made some erroneous statements. He said:

I know all other generators, and Edison's is best of all. To this I would reply that Mr. Edison's generator is inferior to several others in practical

use to-day. Prof. Barker said: "Ninety-eight per cent. of

the energy was secured by his (Edison's) new generator." I positively assert that Mr. Edison's generator

does not develop forty-five per cent, in electricity of the power applied to it. Prof. Barker is reported to have tied a knot in a bundle of carbonized manila horseshoes. This is physically impossible. The Professor

may have taken horseshoes charred only upon the surface and tied a knot with them, but not with carbonized manila or any other material. Carbon, however fibrous, is as brittle as glass. Prof. Barker said that with the Edison lamp ten lights of sixteen-candle power are pro-

duced for each horse power." I assert that Mr. Edison cannot obtain more than two lights of twelve-candle power each per horse power. Mr. Edison does not get more than twenty-four-candle light per horse power; not 160, as Prof. Barker asserts. Mr. Edison has not yet learned that the greater the resistance of a lamp the greater the power required

Possibly Prof. Barker is mistaken in his cal-culations and may in future correct them. If so, his real friends will be pleased. If not, he must expect criticism, and I am prepared to meet any allegation the moment it is reduced to figures.

115 Broadway, New York, March 25.

Absurd Schemes to Help the Third Term

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- Among the preposgrous devices through which the managers of the thirdterm conspiracy hope to impose the nomination of the Strong Man upon the Republican party is a scheme to promote a rictous outbresk in San Francisco. The Grant men are nursing the trouble there, and if they can suc seed in bringing about an outbreak or fomenting a col-ision between the sand-lot agitators and the Citizens Protective Union, they will do it. Success in this design they think will make the Strong Man irresistible at Chi-

There are also some indications that they are willing to use a similar method in Pennsylvania. The organization there known as the Knights of Labor is reputed to enthere are men connected with it who in times past have figured rather discreditably in politics. The Ring which controls the Republican party in that State has on more than one occasion hought up these leaders of the labor organizations. It is well known that the Hon. F. B. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad, obtained post tive evalence of the connecting links between Harrisburg and the Molly Magnires; and through this evidence be brought about the conviction of a number of extraordigreater that had long been maintained, for the profit of a mary criminal, several of whom were finally hanged.

There have been mysterious conferences here between best only a local application. In this instance the news | Don Cameron and some of the unscrupulous men who in the past have been affiliated with the Labor Unions in

> if strikes should occur in Pennsylvania, will any such local disturbances, calling for no other interference than that of the police and the courts, be found sufficient to overthrow the precedent set by George Washington?

> Such a result is in the calculations of those who are pushing Grant; but I do not believe that any such con-temptible means can be found sufficient for such a pur-

From the New York Times, Murch 25, 1880

Senator Strahan, who appears to have assumed the paternal guardianship of the amendments to the New York charter, says that his bill proposes to place the appointing power in the hands of conselected by the people," and that it makes "a large reduction in salaries." In fact, the bill places, in the first instance, the power of filling for six years threefourths of the principal positions in the city Government in the hands of three persons, only one of whom was elected by the people, and it reduces to zero the value of the vote of the Mayor, who was elected by the people for the specific purpose of appointing new men to office. In the second place, it nominally continues that power in the hands of four men objeted by the people, but tokes a veto on its exercise in the hands of the nominee of a minority of the Board of Aldermen, elected by a minorsalary list of some five millions-a percentage which the taxpayers will hardly consider "large." Mr Strahau, who professes to speak on behalf of "mine-tenths of the voters of New York." in virtue, we presume, of the sweeping majority by which he was elected to the Senate.

Grant Jr.'s Cigars.

A case of cigars marked for "U. S. Grant, Jr., New York, was released from the Custom, House vester-day. They arrived from Havana in the steamer City of

Interest on Thirty-one Millions.

A United States Treasury check for \$310,500 was noid through the Clearing House vesterday. It was drawn by the department in payment for three months' interest, due Abril I, on four per cent bonds and was parable to at individual—it is suppreed William II. Vandderfait. This interest terrescuts Self-content of principle, which is said to be the largest amount that any one person has invested in the bonds of the United Saltes are any similar security. The daily income from that amount of bonds is about \$5.450.

A New Question.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can a man We answer that in this country there is no law against it.

Attacks which have had no Effect.

From the Syste-Metal Republican.

A. M. Gibson, the Washington correspondent of The Six, has been string by repeated, assume of the Six, has been string by repeated, assume of the soundary as a commutativate the publication of a card decounting the shader one with next set false.

The attacks on him have been as well as more fortune of the star mail service, in which he has not the private of the star mail service, in which he has tast the appear of the best men in Congress, and thus They have probably had no effort whatever with any the whose probably had no effort whatever with any the whose probably had no effort with any the whose probably having certainly not with large and had but placed in her full delimination and the control of the

SUNBEAMS

-An organist at Litchfield, Minn., played

What Will the Harvest Be F' as a brainleoupl out of the church.

... The first attempt to manufacture woolen material by machinery in India is to be made by the Egerton Wootlen Mills Company in the Punjanh.

-The Kings of Portugal and Sweden are the royal poets of the period. The latter's poetic render-ing of the legend of Lohengrin has just appeared in the

efficial Screbble General, of all places ... There is more religion in the world than many imagine. An advertisement lately appeared in a morning paper that a restaurant needs a cook and two siters, and that it is utterly hopeless for any but "Godly men" to apply.

-Charles A. Thilo of Bradford, Pa., had. possibly with good reason, a great distrust of banks now has undoubted good reason to distrust himself his pillow while he slept.

-Adam Walker killed himself at Aurora, fit, because he had been sentenced to impriand on the very same day Marcus Boppe, a tramp, committed suicide at Laucaster, Pa., because a magistrate efused to send him to preson,

-Mr. George A. Sala wants the American people to bear in mind that his recent letters from this country to his own were written under all kinds of diagreeable circumstances. When the American people know this they will undoubtedly bear it in mind.

tention in Germany as an industry of national imper-tance. The wood-carving schools of the empire, manumbering about one hundred and sixty, are to be in creased to two hundred, and a great number of prizes -Baron Minckwitz, a Hungarian, was last year caught ponching by the head gamekeeper of the King

of the Belgians on the royal preserves at the Chateau o Ardenne, and he was tried and punished. Recently the head gamekeeper was found dead, and the Baron has been charged with the murder. -Major Vesey of Clonbern, Galway, Ireland, gained the ill will of the Irish laborers about him, and a few weeks ago, at night, seven acres of clover were due up so as to render them worthless for pasturage. It

is estimated that at least 200 men were engaged in this laborious and novel method of revenge. Of the 577 British Peers, 478 have seats. in the House of Lords, 484 by personal right and 44 by election, 16 by the Peers of Scotland and 28 by the Peers of Ireland; while the 143 peerages of which the holders

are not legislators at present are distributed among the Preresses and the Peers of Scotland and Ireland -Mary Steek has starved herself to death at Allegheny, Pa. She believed that, in consequence other sinfulness, God had commanded her not to cat. She was kept alive in a hospital by having food forced down her broat, but on her return home she retused to take any curishment, and died after six weeks of alm

-A young Maine farmer, whose new wife. highly-cultured Boston girl, well up in geology and min eralogy, disappointed him by rambling over the farms pecking at the rocks instead of attending to the milk and eggs, experienced a complete revelution in his technic when she discovered gold, and he was told that his farm was worth \$50,000.

-Sarah Hallock of Middletown, N. Y.,

narrowly escaped death on Friday last, in Draper's hat factory. As she stooped to pick a speed of thread from the floor her long hair caught on the shaft which runs. the sewing machines, and one mere revolution would have broken bey neck. She was hadly bruised about the head, and the most of her hair was pulled out -Reports from the wine districts of France say that the extraordinarily cold winter has so severely injured grape vines that this year's crop will

probably be very poor. The vines in Burgundy, and more especially in Champagne, have suffered most. It is very doubtful if the greater part of New York, wine drinkers would find this out if it was not published. -Mary Mulhaney hanged herself from a tree at Coshocton, Ohio, because she had been descried by her lover. Henry Moore. That was fifteen years ago.

Lately Moore was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun under the same tree. The people of the neighborhood not only believe this was a just retribution, but some of them declare that the ghosts of the pair may be seen walking there every might -Because a funeral party was behind the appointed time in reaching the church with one of his dead parishioners, the Rev. J. Hamilton of Lynsted, England, refused to let them enter the building, or to read

the burial service. After much delay the coffin was adand there left until the next day, when the service was read over it, and the grave filled in. -When the Czar, at the suggestion of the Czerevitch, intrusted Gen. Loris Melikoff with the semi-dictatorial office he now holds at St. Petersburg, he is reported to have said to the latter, "My dear General, I am very sorry to be obliged to offer you, in all probabil-

ity, as a target for the Nihilists. But as it is my dure to appoint to office the worthlest men, I cannot possibly spare you. Let us hope that the assassins will continue to sim at me alone." -The memoirs of Mr. Delane, editor of the London Times, are to appear in the fall. In view of his death being so recent, and of so many of the emisent alive, it might be expected that these memoirs would say very little as to a great deal of which the pools

most indiscreet men in England. -At a social game of poker a Virginia City merchant recently won an undeveloped gravel clasnear Nevada City, and was laughed at. He said, with and after "saiting" his gravet bed with \$5.00 worth o gold dust and small nuggets, induced Eastern cautanets to examine his rich claim. They did so, bought it is him for \$2.000, and in the first three weeks took Following the claim. Then the Virginia City merchant was very

much disgusted with himself. -Prince Leopold, the Queen's youngest son, who was born on April 7, 1853, has been prevented y constitutional delicacy, from embracing any procession, but has inherited, beyond any of his brothers, his father's tastes. He was entered at Christ Church, Ox ford, and is a member of the University and a line of Civil Law. An Empirich I ringe of the blood rays does not result in the college to which he is attached, but in a house of his own. Prince Leopold, however, but his own set among the stodents of his time, and might eften have been seen playing chess at the Oxford Class out.

.- Mrs. Spencer of Burleigh, Canada, gave birth to triplets, and lost no time in asking for the \$45 that Queen Victoria had been accustomed to give in similar cases. She has received from the Under sere-tary of State for Canada the reply that the Queen has ecased this bounty except in Great Britain following efficial explanation is given. "The Queen't rule is to give a small donation to poor people of god character on occasion of triple births where the chi drea survive, the money being given to assist the parents in providing food and elething shortly after the birth of the children. The money when given, is by no means as a reward, but sumply as an act of charity.

... When the days lengthen the Empress of Another research in the mirroring, and goes to hear more in the private chapel mean her apartments, she heat proceeds in the stables and riding school. Her remarks orses know well her light step and clear to greet her approach with a sort of affectionals to this often takes her exercise for hours in one of the rooms, especially if her sister, the Queen of N. present to accompany her, and their only attributed an old Irishman, who is the chief horse breaker of let stad. She loves not only to train her horses in many life them to letch a pocket handkereiner or other arm ex--"The Royal Middy" is an adaptation of

a German musical play called "Der Seccate! Nos-ager Daly bought the American right bouse! or of-from the alleged German author, and has presented production by others by means of njunctions a Profa-delphia manager was thus complete to since his destru-but now he comes out framplantly with the same task under the title of "Captain Charlette," it have been discovered that the German claimant is a plant "Ther Secondet' is identical," the Chip ways, about word for word, with a committed child; "captain Charlotte," by Edward Stirling, which was produced in the Adelphi Theatre, London, in 1861. It was acted in 1989 city during the last at ason of Mitchell's Olympia Theatre, 1840-50. It served as the website for Miss Arous I. at dale's American debut in Brougham's Lyceum, in 1832 Miss Polly Marshall selected its title character as on the roles in which she made her first appearable Laura Koeng's Theater (new Many's Opinios and v prominent in Miss Nagde Matchell's reportors -The Jewish World (London) declares that

don correspondent for the family legend given by ford Beaumsheld in the rested assaults on his built of a card in the same of Danferth: - Gen. George B. McClellan was born in Philips and the States of the University of Portugal, who also softened the Bander Printing States of Colorada and Alascent Terribities of the University of Colorada and Alascent Terribities was a University of the States and Terribities was a University of the States and Terribities of the Rock Monutary, by J. Ross Brown.

18. 15. B.—The brilliant star in the Colorada and C By the Third brilliant ever in the south at short a great active to the brilliant ever the form of the following t